

Double Condensed.

That's the term to apply to ads in The World's Real-Estate Index.

PRICE ONE CENT.

# The Brooklyn Edition of The Evening World.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1892.

The Weather to-morrow—Rain, warmer.  
Full of Business.  
Those single-line ads in The World's Real-Estate Index.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## LAST EDITION.

### THE DIRTY "L" CARS.

It Makes Brooklynites Sick to Have to Travel in Them.

Poor Train Service Even When Travel Is Light.

Sign the Card Address to "L" Road Managers!

When L road train service becomes so poor that passengers are standing up for want of seats in the middle of the day while travel is light it is poor, indeed.

## FOR BETTER "L" SERVICE.

To the Managers of Brooklyn's Elevated Roads:

AM A CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN AND A PATRON OF YOUR ROADS. I CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE WRETCHEDNESS OF THE SERVICE YOU GIVE. IF YOU CANNOT IMPROVE THE ACCOMMODATIONS IN OTHER RESPECTS, YOU CAN AT LEAST GIVE US MORE TRAINS AND A BETTER TIME SCHEDULE. GIVE US CARS ENOUGH TO CARRY US HALF COMFORTABLY AT LEAST, AND ORDER YOUR ENGINEERS TO MAKE BETTER TIME. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Fill out this blank and send it to Brooklyn Improvement Editor, The Evening World, P. O. Box 2334.

That is what happens very often on the Kings County and Union lines in Brooklyn. It happened on a Kings County train on Tuesday last, and happened several days last week on the East New York line. It would seem from this that the L. roads are concerned with their own convenience and attention to handling the morning and evening travel and let the rest suffer for itself.

But people who ride in the middle of the day have a right to expect sufficient accommodations, even more so than during the hours of heavy travel.

Along towards noon the service of the Kings County line often becomes very bad. Trains run under headway varying from five to fifteen minutes—plenty of time for a good crowd to accumulate at the downtown stations, enough to call straps into requisition.

On the Union lines there are times in the middle of the day when the accommodations are by no means adequate to the travel. There is no good reason why the service should not be better than it is at all hours of the day. More cars, more trains and more regularity in running trains is what the Brooklyn Elevated roads need.

In a letter to THE EVENING WORLD a reader, in speaking of the dirty condition of a good many "L" cars and stations, says that the latter fault could be overlooked if the train service were improved. Perhaps faulty train service is more to be deplored and probably is a source of more inconvenience to passengers than the other condition; nevertheless, there are many passengers who would prefer to travel amid clean surroundings than on fast trains which are not clean.

Would cost the "L" companies such a comparatively small amount of labor to keep their cars and stations in good order that their negligence in this regard in the cause of considerable indignation. THE EVENING WORLD wants to see both cleanliness and good train service. There is plenty of room for improvement in both regards and no apparent reason why things are not in a better condition than at present.

Although there are a good many dirty cars and stations along the main lines, there has been some improvement in this regard of late. Things are in a better condition than they were a month ago.

Then there was scarcely a car or station window on the Union line that was not more opaque from dirt, soot and smoke. The station platforms were, many of them, littered up with ash, waste, jumps of coal, scraps of old lumber, and had a generally disreputable appearance. Car floors were untidy, the matting dirty and ill-smelling and large black from oil and smoke.

Now a passenger occasionally enters a car, the windows of which he can see out of and the roof of which is not invisible with lamp-black.

That the "L" Company has improved the condition of a portion of its rolling stock somewhat shows that it is aware that the improvement was needed. The reform in the matter of cleanliness, however, might have been a little more far-reaching. There are still some dirty cars and stations. Better ventilation would be a help. There is a decided musty and unwholesome smell about some of the cars and waiting-rooms.

Such stations as the Marcy avenue and Drugs street on the Broadway line are in need of a liberal supply of fresh air and sunlight. If better cars were taken of some of the stations near the terminals it would no doubt be appreciated by residents in the immediate vicinity.

The Gates avenue, Halsey street, Van Siclen and Wyckoff avenue stations are not well taken care of as they should be. Their platforms and surroundings have an air of greasy, workshop appearance as if they were never cleaned. The last named station in particular is the cause of considerable annoyance to people living close by.

Among those to whom the Wyckoff avenue station is a great nuisance on account of its general dirtiness is L. H. Dewey, a real-estate agent, at 1544 Myrtle avenue.

"My property has been depreciated \$20 a month since the station has been here," said Mr. Dewey yesterday. The "L" company doesn't make any effort to protect property along

## TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION.

Bill Calling for a Convention Passed by the Assembly.

State Senate Agrees to Take the Matter Up Monday Evening.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALBANY, April 7.—An Assembly special order to-day was Daly's bill providing for a Constitutional Convention. Mr. Butler moved a call of the house, and it was ordered. Five absentees were brought in and the call was suspended.

When the bill was under consideration Devo moved to recommit with instructions to amend by providing that the election of delegates shall be held at the next general election, instead of at a special election in March.

Devo said a special election on this question would cost the people of the State \$500,000.

Suizer said every election for a Constitutional Convention had been special, and the reason for this was to remove this question, concerning only the organic law of the land, far from narrow partisan lines.

Gov. Hill vetoed the Constitutional Convention bill because it was to be voted upon at general election.

Devo's motion was lost by a vote of ayes 60, nays 64.

Stranahan offered an amendment striking out the provision for the appointment of delegates representing prohibitionists, women suffragists and labor organizations. The Constitution provided plainly, he said, that the delegates should be elected. If the Governor could appoint any delegates he could appoint all.

Suizer said the Governor had appointed delegates to previous conventions.

Stranahan—Yes, under another Constitution.

Suizer—The Court of Appeals has held that the Governor can appoint delegates. The dictionary holds that election means selection.

Husted said the provision was not only unconstitutional, illogical and absurd, but it was what Fairbank calls "a blunder worse than the blunder of the Governor might appoint eleven more."

Was this to defeat the will of the people? It was, for instance, to allow the Governor to appoint eleven Democrats in case the Republicans were elected.

Devo said the bill was passed by a vote of 60 yeas and 64 nays, and the bill was passed.

The Senate agreed to-day to take up the Constitutional Convention bill Monday evening.

HUCKLEBERRY ROAD ACT PASSED.

The Assembly Consents To-day in the Senate Amendments.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Assembly Railroad Committee reported the "Huckleberry Road" bill with a recommendation in favor of concurred in the Senate amendments.

Wells sought to offer further amendment, but the Chair declared the only question before the House was that of concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate amendments.

The amendments were concurred in by a vote of yeas 79, nays 39.

SUPT. CROOKER IN OFFICE.

Jared Sandford, of Westchester County, His Deputy.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALBANY, April 7.—James F. Crooker, of Buffalo, assumed his position this morning as State Superintendent of Instruction. He formerly acted as a deputy.

President Townsend, Chief of the State Forest Commission, suggests to the new Superintendent of Instruction the establishment of a public school of forestry.

The Day in Albany.

Assembly Committee reports Malone's Telephone Bill, which would give the telephone company the right to use the streets for poles and wires.

The bill provides that New York telephones shall not be used for storing, lodging, or for storage of goods, except with the written permission of the City Board of Health.

CHIEF BYRNES ACTS.

Police Captains Instructed to Suppress Disorderly Houses.

A private general order was to-day issued by Acting Supt. of Police Byrnes to all commanders of police precincts to "the following effect: 'Look at the time. I couldn't have committed the murders.'"

The girl was very much struck by this uncalled for remark, and she has often since thought of it. Throughout the afternoon Deeming was very much agitated and angrily read the newspaper comments on the crime.

A few days later, Col. Weber said the girl never saw him again.

It is thought that with the clue furnished them by the girl some startling developments may be looked for, and that the Whitechapel murders may at last be solved.

## DEEMING IS GUILTY.

The Jury at Melbourne Confirms the Public Belief.

More Evidence that the Prisoner May Be "the Ripper."

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MELBOURNE, April 7.—The jury that was investigating the death of the Mrs. Deeming, who was murdered at her home at Windsor, a suburb of this city, yesterday returned a verdict of wilful murder against her husband.

Deeming to-day, however, shows the same characteristics that have marked him since his arrest. The verdict does not seem to affect him in the least, and he is in a jovial or insolent. The more the man is studied the deeper becomes the belief of many persons that he is utterly without conscience and equally devoid of fear.

Those who have studied him closely, however, think that his conduct is more bravado, and that when he finds the noose tightening about his neck he will become an abject coward.

All his known murders have been of women and children, and though it is said that he has killed men, every one believes that he has done it through treachery, striking them from behind in the dark.

A man who worked with Deeming ten years ago stated that he was then known among his fellow-workers as a vindictive and treacherous character, and that he went by the nickname of "The Demon."

At the inquest yesterday the name of the other murdered wife of the prisoner, whose body, together with those of her four children, was found under the door of Dinham Villa, at Rainhill, near Liverpool, was mentioned at the hearing for the first time, and she was identified by witnesses by means of a photograph.

London, April 7.—The Globe to-day said that a dressmaker living in the east end of London has recognized a portrait of Deeming as that of a man who worked under the name of Lawson in the autumn of 1888.

She states that they were walking together on the night of Sept. 20, and parted from each other at 11 o'clock. The following morning the shockingly mutilated bodies of the women Stride and Edlow were found in the Whitechapel district.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to the possibility of Deeming being the notorious Whitechapel "Jack the Ripper."

The last letter sent by Deeming's Melbourne victim to her mother showed that Deeming was skilled in the use of medicine, and it is believed by many that if occasion arose he would have shown the same skill in the use of surgical instruments.

One of the physicians who conducted the postmortem examinations on the bodies of the Rainhill victims said that those murders showed that the person who committed them had a good knowledge of anatomy and that the blow that caused death was just sufficient to pierce the heart.

Deeming has been declared a lunatic in England at the time of these murders, but, as a matter of fact, his whereabouts at exact periods would be a hard question to decide.

The ten Whitechapel murders were committed on April 3, Aug. 7, Aug. 31, Sept. 6, two on Sept. 30 and Nov. 9, 1888, July 17 and Sept. 10, 1889, and Feb. 13, 1890.

During the year 1888 Deeming was in London, and November were quite unknown. The dressmaker's statement shows that for part of the time, at least, he was in London, and this again arouses the suspicion that he was there at the times the other murders of that year were committed.

There was nothing to prevent him from being there from April to November, 1889, during which time seven of the murders were committed. It is known positively that he arrived in Beverly on February 18, 1890, five days after the last Whitechapel murder.

In the statement published in the Globe the dressmaker says that she met Deeming, or Lawson, as he was known to her, on the morning of Sept. 20. They had a long conversation on the subject of the Whitechapel murders, and Deeming showed that he was conversant with every one of the horrible details.

A remark was made concerning a suggestion contained in a newspaper that the murders of the night before were committed shortly after midnight. Deeming seemed to forget to whom he was talking, and said to the girl: "Look at the time. I couldn't have committed the murders."

The girl was very much struck by this uncalled for remark, and she has often since thought of it. Throughout the afternoon Deeming was very much agitated and angrily read the newspaper comments on the crime.

A few days later, Col. Weber said the girl never saw him again.

It is thought that with the clue furnished them by the girl some startling developments may be looked for, and that the Whitechapel murders may at last be solved.

BALSAM'S PERMIT REVOKED.

Col. Weber Investigating Other Immigrant Boarding-Houses.

Col. Weber, Superintendent of Immigration, has caused an investigation of the various immigrant boarding-houses.

Col. Weber has revoked the permit of Solomon Balsam, No. 31 Monroe street. It was shown that Balsam's only accommodation for receiving immigrants was in a basement, small, damp and badly ventilated, but that he had been in the habit of taking from three to thirty immigrants from Ellis Island each day.

It was Balsam's basement that twenty of the Masada's passengers were taken last January, and typhus broke out among them within a few days.

Other boarding-house permits for taking immigrants will be revoked.

BETWEEN THE ACTS & BRAVO, 100.

Half Price Sale. All Tobacco Cigarettes, are the only brands made by H. H. Hall, Estab. 1892.

DAVID'S BIRTHDAY PHOTOGRAPH FOR NOT (reproducing) David's Birth. 25c. for 50c. package of 100.

Y. & B. N. Lick Lickorice (unusually offered by dealers at the best.)

## MRS. ADAMS'S STORY.

She Tells of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Visit to Her House.

Flat Denial That She Countenanced Any Improprieties.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church and President of the Society for the Suppression of Crime, was not present this morning at the continuation of Peter A. H. Jackson's suit in the sixth judicial district court to dispossess Mrs. Hattie Adams from the premises at 31 and 33 East Twenty-seventh street, on the ground that she keeps there a disorderly house.

The Reverend Doctor left town last evening for a short vacation, which, he says, has been necessitated by the severe strain which he has undergone for the past few weeks.

The Doctor's self-imposed task of purifying this city has been a trying one, and in addition to the unpleasant criticism that has been heaped upon him because of his peculiar reformatory methods, he says he has also been threatened with bodily harm.

Such threats have reached him in the form of anonymous letters, a large number of which the Doctor admits having received, although he declines to divulge their contents.

Another thing that has annoyed the clergyman is criticism on the testimony he was obliged to give yesterday as to the scenes he witnessed at Mrs. Adams's house on his famous midnight visit to her home with Detective Gardner and Mr. Irving, one of the members of his congregation and a volunteer worker in the cause of moral reform.

Dr. Parkhurst passed through the ordeal bravely and answered all of Mrs. Adams's lawyer's embarrassing questions without flinching. He contradicted Mr. Irving's account of the scenes witnessed, which the Doctor, in a previous session, characterized as a "circus." The Doctor declared that he did not participate in the "circus" as did Detective Gardner and Mr. Irving, but he admitted that he witnessed the antics and drank beer.

The feelings of many of Dr. Parkhurst's parishioners, it is reported, have been terribly shocked by their pastor's revelations, and it is said that the Doctor's efforts as a suppressor of crime will meet with bitter opposition in his own congregation.

A LADY'S PROTEST.

Juror Kretschmer, before the opening of this morning's proceedings, protested against the published report that he had no religion. He declared that he was a Presbyterian by belief, although he wished it distinctly understood that he was not a member of Dr. Parkhurst's church and did not personally know him.

William Grossman opened the case for Mrs. Adams at 9:45 o'clock by a stirring appeal to the jury not to find a verdict against the defendant, who was a juror in the general sessions court next week in sending her to prison.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

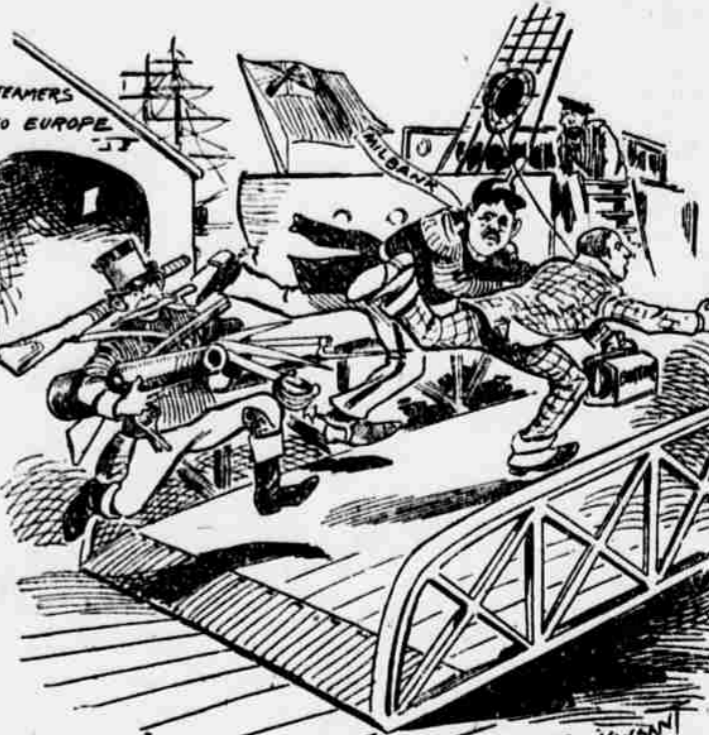
The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

The jury then considered the evidence, which was all in favor of Mrs. Adams, and they retired to consider their verdict.

## "EVENING WORLD" ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS—XXXVI.



Valor is worth little without discretion.

## A NEW PENSION SENSATION.

Congressmen's Secretaries Accused of Selling Information.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A sensation was sprung unexpectedly in the House investigation this morning when Mr. Enloe asked if the secretaries of Congressmen ever sold information of the status of claims to pension attorneys.

Mr. Enloe produced papers and read letters in which the charge was made that Samuel H. Hersey had, through Ragan & Co., of Keosauqua, O., and H. C. Post, of Columbus, Ind., carried on quite a business of this sort, charging \$3 to each claimant for status.

It was then shown that Hersey had called up these cases on Congressional slips signed by Representative Cooper, of Indiana, one of the prosecutors in the case.

Hersey also worked for Mr. Brookshire, of Indiana, and Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Enloe also produced a letter from Mr. Hersey to Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

## LAST EDITION.

### BY A MAJORITY VOTE.

Rhode Island Republicans Elect Their Governor.

Mr. Aldrich's Return to the United States Senate Assured.

Ten Thousand More Votes Cast Than Ever Before in the State.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—Complete returns from all parts of the State show a total vote on the State ticket of 54,746, an increase of 10,000 over the largest vote ever polled by the two parties, and every city and town almost bare of voters and got out an unexpectedly and unprecedentedly full vote both in actual numbers and in proportion to the possible vote.

The finished returns show a great Republican victory.

On the State ticket Brown (Rep.) for Gov. polled 27,405; Wardwell (Dem.) 25,419; Gilbert (Pro.), 1,550; Burton, Peop. candidate, 196, and there were 75 scattering votes.

These figures show a plurality of 2,407 for Brown, and majority of 196.

Bull and Utter, Republican candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, are also elected by small majorities; but